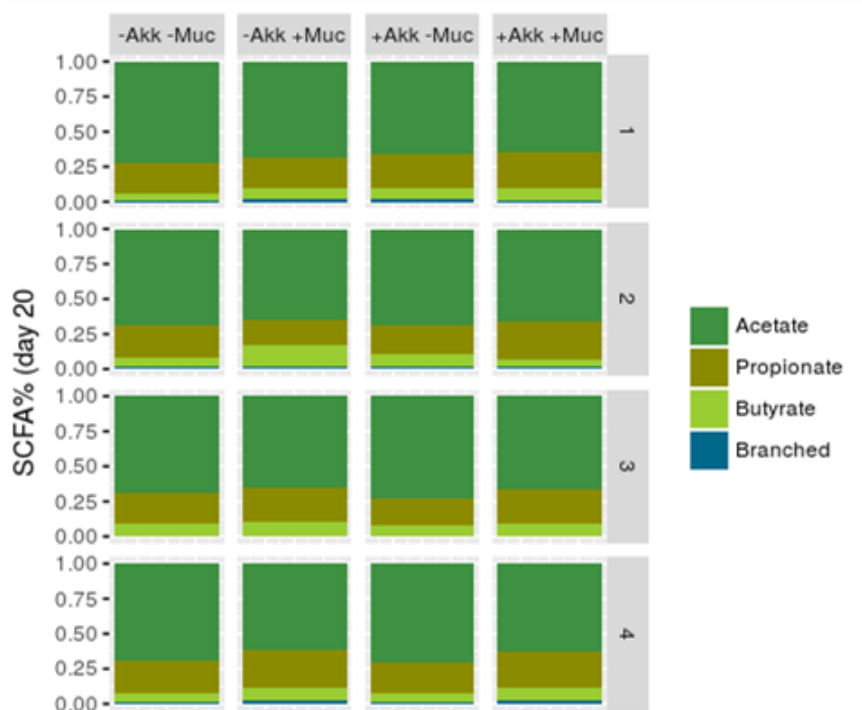


Supplementary information



Supplementary Figure 1: Proportions of acetate, propionate, butyrate and branched SCFA for the different donors and treatments at day 20.

Supplementary Table 1: RDP Seqmatch and NCBI BLAST results for the most abundant and relevant species in the microbial communities, as determined by amplicon sequencing. The similarity score (Sab) as calculated by RDP, and the NCBI BLAST output for the best hit and the next best hit(s) are shown.

		RDP	NCBI BLAST		
		Sab	Query coverage (%)	E-score	Identity (%)
OTU1	<i>Escherichia/Shigella fergusonii</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Escherichia/Shigella flexneri</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	1	100	0	100
OTU2	<i>Clostridium bolteae</i>	1	100	0	100

	<i>Clostridium clostridioforme</i>	0,977	100	0	100
	<i>Clostridium citroniae</i>	0,964	100	0	99
OTU3	<i>Bacteroides ovatus</i>	0,961	100	0	99
	<i>Bacteroides xylanisolvens</i>	0,891	100	0	98
OTU4	<i>Fusobacterium varium</i>	0,995	100	0	100
	<i>Fusobacterium ulcerans</i>	0,928	100	0	99
OTU5	<i>Bacteroides uniformis</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Bacteroides rodentium</i>	0,906	100	0	97
OTU6	<i>Bacteroides dorei</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Bacteroides vulgatus</i>	0,954	100	0	99
OTU7	<i>Bilophila wadsworthia</i>	0,973			
	<i>Desulfovibrio simplex</i>	0,701	100	9E-173	92
OTU8	<i>Kluyvera cryocrescens</i>	0,983	100	0	99
	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	0,947	100	0	99
OTU9	<i>Akkermansia muciniphila</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Verrucomicrobium spinosum</i>	0,567	99	3E-107	84
OTU10	<i>Phascolarctobacterium succinatutens</i>	0,985	100	0	99
	<i>Phascolarctobacterium faecium</i>	0,723	100	0	94
OTU11	<i>Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Bacteroides faecichinchillae</i>	0,947	100	0	99
OTU12	<i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i>	0,982	100	0	99
	<i>Fusobacterium simiae</i>	0,946	100	0	99
OTU13	<i>Cloacibacillus porcorum</i>	0,929	100	0	99
	<i>Cloacibacillus evryensis</i>	0,837	100	0	96
OTU14	<i>Alistipes onderdonkii</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Alistipes shahii</i>	0,882	100	0	97

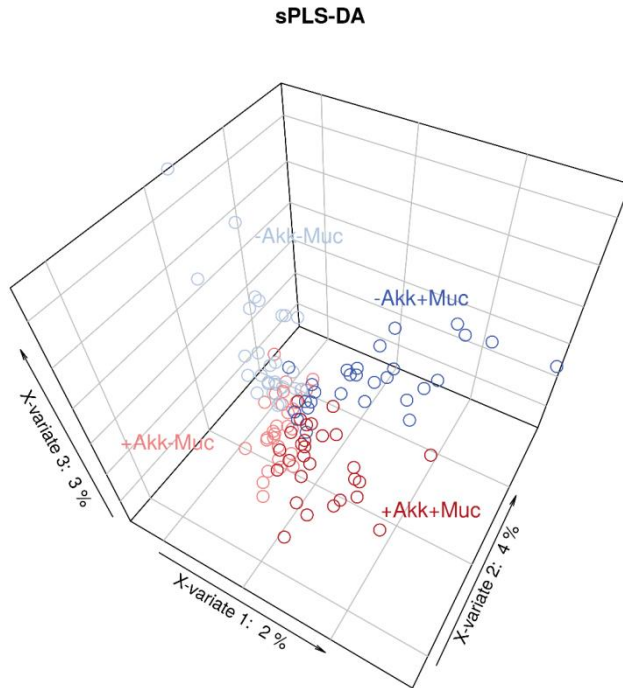
OTU15	<i>Bacteroides xylanisolvens</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Bacteroides acidifaciens</i>	0,959	100	0	99
OTU16	<i>Clostridium aldenense</i>	0,964	100	0	99
	<i>Clostridium saccharolyticum</i>	0,869	100	0	98
OTU17	<i>Veillonella tobetsuensis</i>	0,978	100	0	99
	<i>Veillonella rogosae</i>	0,971	100	0	99
OTU18	<i>Veillonella atypica</i>	0,956	100	0	99
	<i>Veillonella dispar</i>	0,932	100	0	98
OTU19	<i>Blautia coccoides</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Blautia schinkii</i>	0,985	100	0	98
OTU20	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Pseudomonas otitidis</i>	959	100	0	99
OTU21	<i>Parasutterella excrementihominis</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Parasutterella secunda</i>	0,603	100	4E-166	91
OTU22	<i>Parabacteroides distasonis</i>	0,956	100	0	99
	<i>Parabacteroides gordonii</i>	0,664	100	4E-171	92
OTU23	<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Raoultella terrigena</i>	0,964	100	0	99
OTU24	<i>Bifidobacterium adolescentis</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Bifidobacterium faecale</i>	1	100	0	100
OTU25	<i>Bacteroides cellulosilyticus</i>	0,951	100	0	99
	<i>Bacteroides intestinalis</i>	0,92	100	0	99
OTU26	<i>Clostridium hathewayi</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Clostridium xylanolyticum</i>	0,879	100	0	97
OTU27	<i>Dialister invisus</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Dialister propionicifaciens</i>	0,839	100	0	95

OTU28	<i>Insolitspirillum peregrinum</i>	0,525	99	2E-127	87
	<i>Novispirillum itersonii</i>	0,525	99	9E-128	87
OTU29	<i>Enterobacter asburiae</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Enterobacter xiangfangensis</i>	1	100	0	100
OTU30	<i>Bacteroides acidifaciens</i>	0,889	100	0	96
	<i>Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron</i>	0,843	100	0	95
OTU32	<i>Clostridium hylemonae</i>	0,896	100	0	98
	<i>Ruminococcus gnavus</i>	0,83	100	0	96
OTU34	<i>Roseburia faecis</i>	0,949	100	0	99
	<i>Eubacterium rectale</i>	0,949	100	0	100
OTU37	<i>Clostridium xylanolyticum</i>	0,849	100	0	97
	<i>Clostridium saccharolyticum</i>	0,849	100	0	97
OTU41	<i>Enterobacter kobei</i>	0,983	100	0	99
	<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	0,966	100	0	99
OTU42	<i>Clostridium scindens</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Clostridium hylemonae</i>	0,843	100	0	96
OTU43	<i>Terrisporobacter glycolicus</i>	0,956	100	0	99
	<i>Terrisporobacter mayombeii</i>	0,951	100	0	99
OTU44	<i>Selenomonas infelix</i>	0,983	100	0	99
	<i>Selenomonas noxia</i>	0,896	100	0	97
OTU45	<i>Blautia faecis</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Blautia glucerasea</i>	0,926	100	0	99
OTU46	<i>Selenomonas infelix</i>	0,923	100	0	98
	<i>Selenomonas noxia</i>	0,897	100	0	97
OTU48	<i>Ruminococcus torques</i>	0,98	100	0	99
	<i>Ruminococcus faecis</i>	0,89	100	0	98

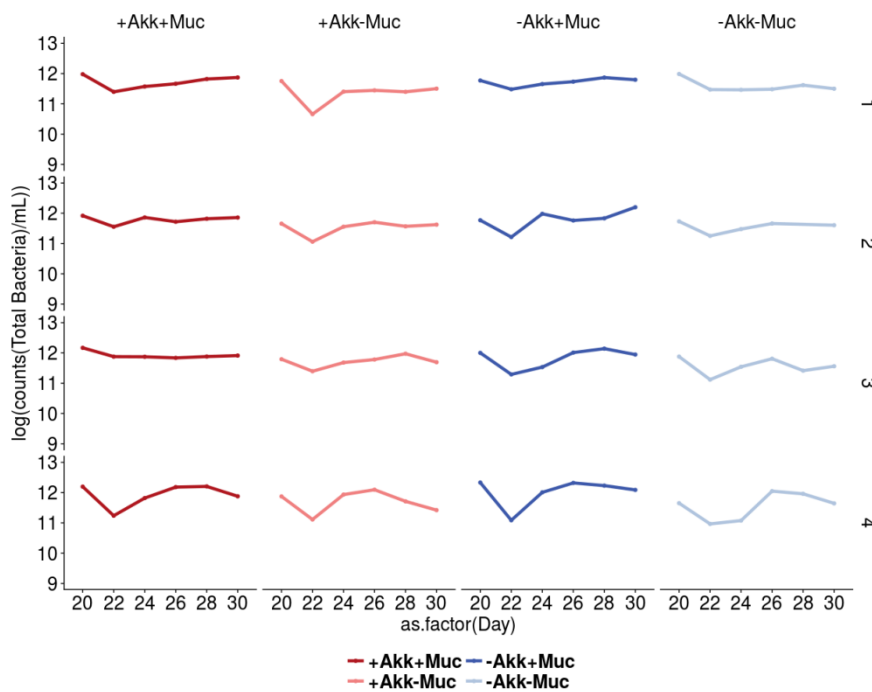
OTU53	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	0,978	100	0	98
	<i>Stenotrophomonas pavanii</i>	0,894	100	0	98
OTU60	<i>Murimonas intestini</i>	1	100	0	100
	<i>Ruminococcus lactaris</i>	0,877	100	0	97
OTU65	<i>Ruminococcus torques</i>	0,87	100	0	96
	<i>Ruminococcus lactaris</i>	0,826	100	0	97
OTU78	<i>Clostridium colinum</i>	0,83	100	0	96
	<i>Eubacterium ventriosum</i>	0,638	100	2E-149	90
OTU100	<i>Lactonifactor longoviformis</i>	0,811	100	0	96
	<i>Roseburia intestinalis</i>	0,749	100	4E-176	94
OTU119	<i>Anaerofilum pentosovorans</i>	0,861	100	0	97
	<i>Anaerofilum agile</i>	0,843	100	0	97
OTU130	<i>Clostridium lactatifermentans</i>	0,741	100	3E-167	93
	<i>Clostridium propionicum</i>	0,723	100	6E-179	95

Supplementary Table 2: Partial distance based redundancy analysis. The contribution of the different factors, and significance level, to the variation in species level community composition.

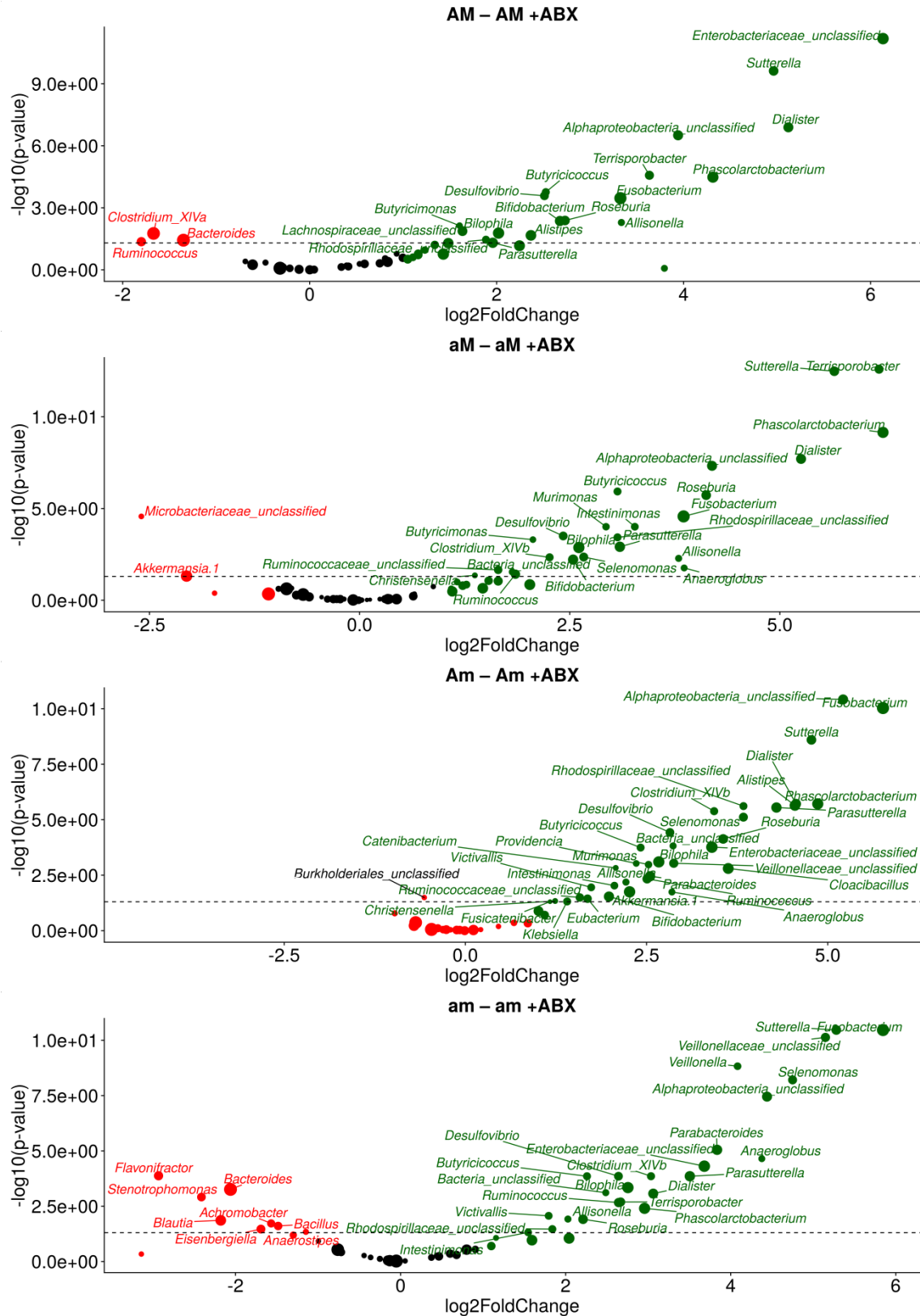
	% variance explained	p-value
Donor	14%	0.041
Treatment	20%	0.346
Mucin	8%	0.197
<i>A. muciniphila</i>	7%	0.278



Supplementary Figure 2: Optimal sPLS-DA model, as determined by fivefold cross-validation, retaining the species most predictive of the different treatments (+Akk+Muc; +Akk-Muc; -Akk+Muc; -Akk-Muc).

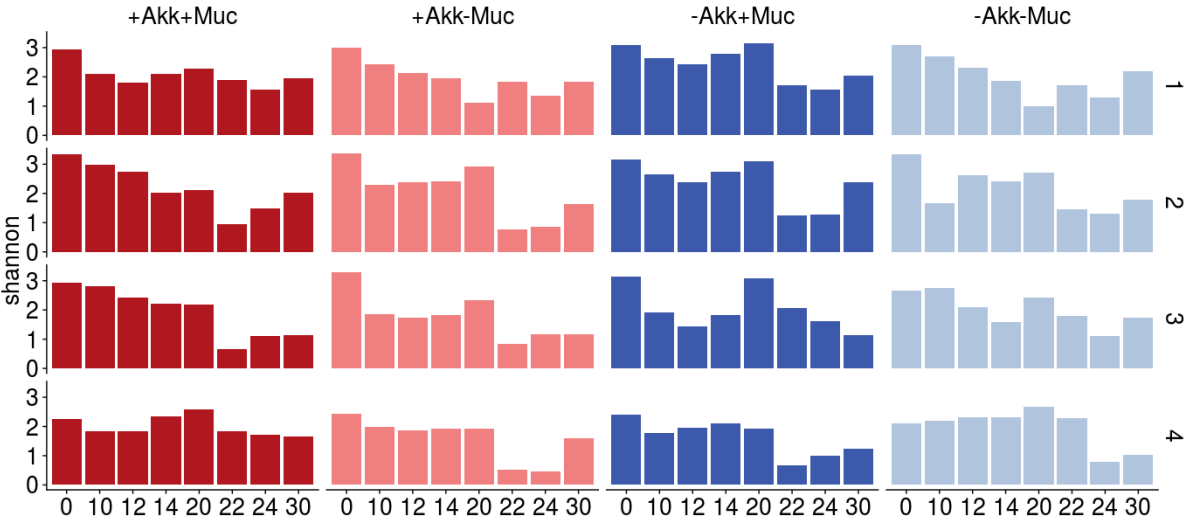


Supplementary Figure 3: qPCR analysis of 16S rRNA gene showing the response of the total bacterial counts to the antibiotic pulse for the different donors and treatments.

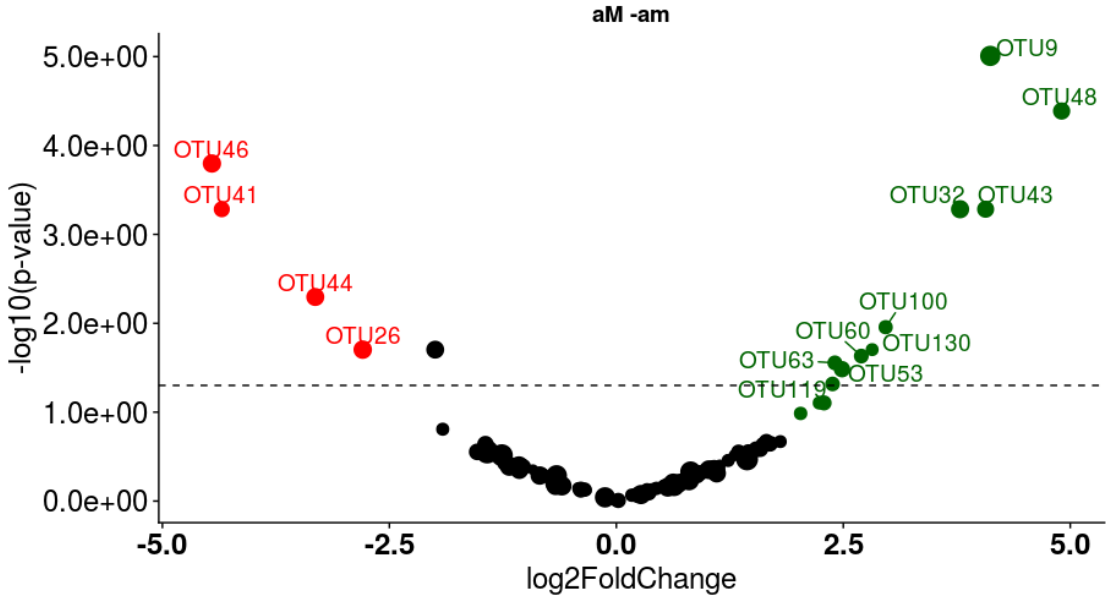


Supplementary Figure 4: Volcano plot showing results from the DESeq2 analysis showing the significantly ($p < 0.01$) affected genera by antibiotic disturbance for each treatment (AM=+Akk+Muc; aM=-Akk+Muc;

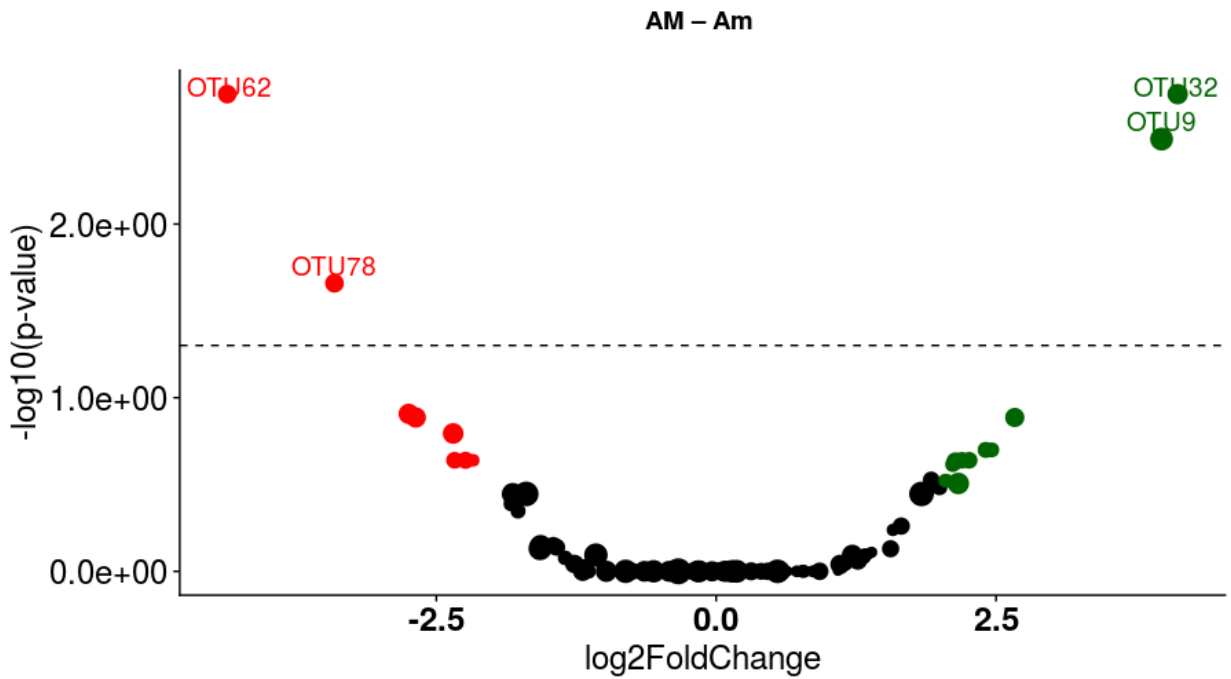
Am=+Akk-Muc; am=-Akk-Muc). Green and red dots show OTUs more abundant before and after antibiotic disturbance, respectively, and the size indicates the relative abundance of the OTU in the community.



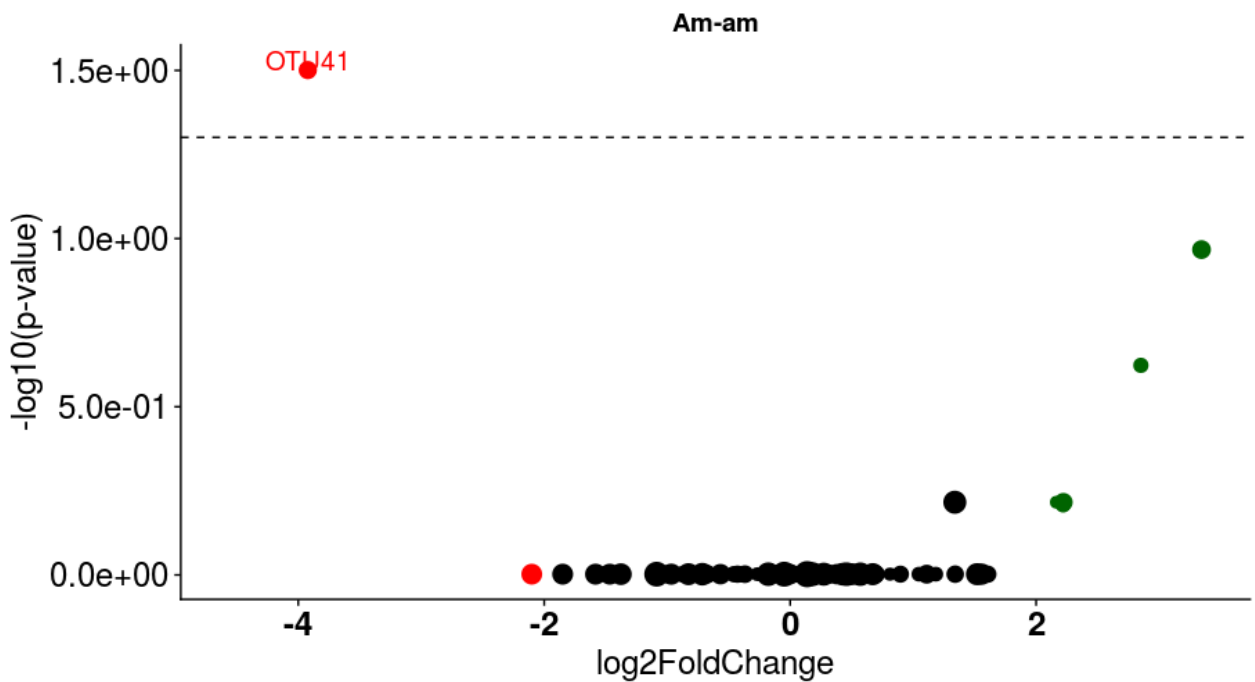
Supplementary Figure 5: Alpha-diversity, measured by Shannon coefficient, over time (Days) for the different donors and treatments.



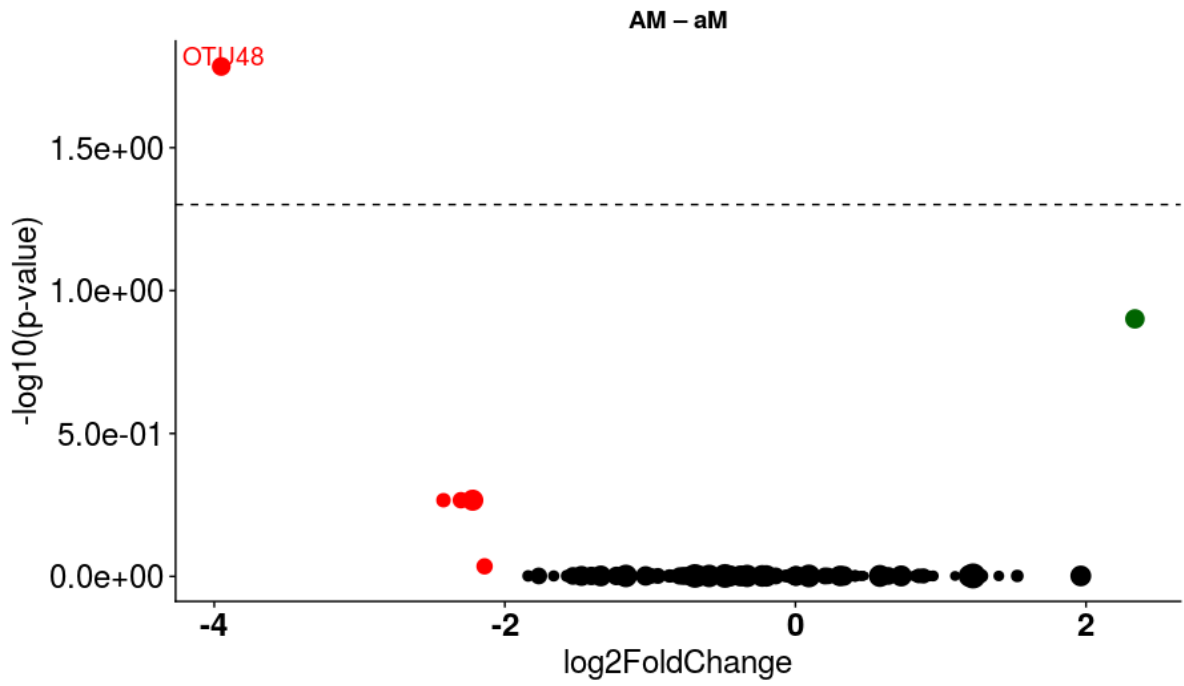
Supplementary Figure 6: Volcano plot showing results from the DESeq2 analysis comparing treatments “+Akk+Muc” and “-Akk+Muc”. Green and red dots show OTUs more abundant in “-Akk+Muc”, respectively, “+Akk+Muc” and the size indicates the relative abundance of the OTU in the community.



Supplementary Figure 7: Volcano plot showing results from DESeq2 analysis between treatments “+ Akk+Muc” and “+Akk-Muc”. Green dot show OTUs more abundant in “+Akk+Muc”, red dots for “+ Akk- Muc” and the size indicates relative abundance of the OTU in the community.



Supplementary Figure 8: Volcano plot showing results from DESeq2 analysis between treatments “+ Akk-Muc” and “-Akk-Muc”. Green dot show OTUs more abundant in “+Akk-Muc”, red dots for “- Akk- Muc” and the size indicates relative abundance of the OTU in the community.



Supplementary Figure 9: Volcano plot showing results from DESeq2 analysis between treatments “+ Akk+Muc” and “-Akk+Muc”. Green dot show OTUs more abundant in “+Akk+Muc”, red dots for “- Akk+ Muc” and the size indicates relative abundance of the OTU in the community.

